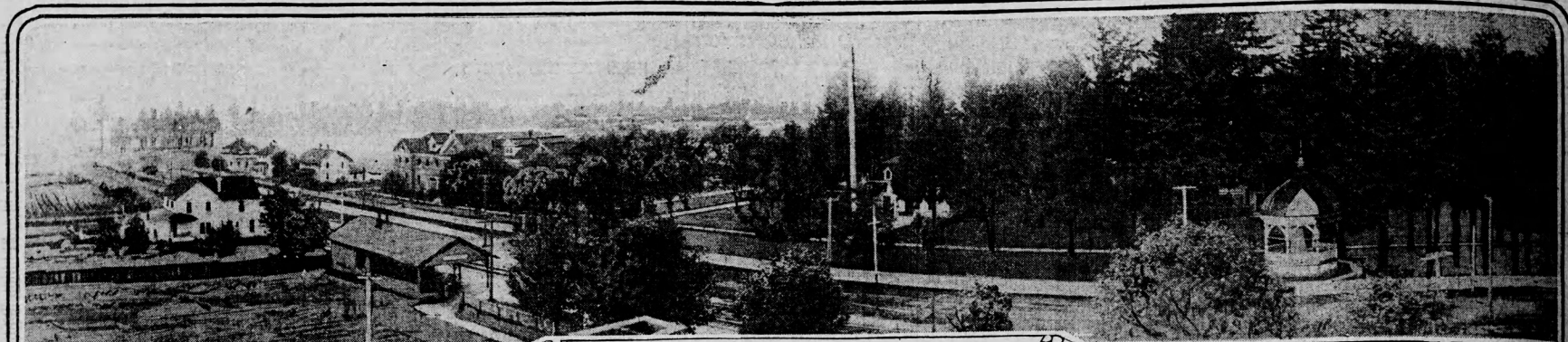


INDIANS IN CHEMAWA SCHOOL ARE LIKE ONE BIG FAMILY

Descendants of Once Warlike Race Study and Play as Wards of the Government Under Kindly Yet Stern Leadership of H. E. Wadsworth.



Views From East of Chemawa.
Most of the Buildings are Hidden by Trees.

THE Indian school at Chemawa is usually spoken of as the Chemawa school, but the proper name, as given by the Government, is the Salem Indian Training School. It is situated in Marion County, about four and one-half miles north of Salem, being directly on the Southern Pacific Railway, which bisects the tract of 441 acres comprising the school farm. Immediately west of the Southern Pacific tracks is also the right of way acquired for a link of the Southern Pacific electric system, but work has not begun as yet on this particular unit.

West of the Southern Pacific tracks about half a mile is the Oregon Electric road, its line running along the west line of the school farm. The Southern Pacific has a station close to the school buildings and employs an agent and telegraph operator, but the electric road simply has a small waiting room and trains must be flagged to take on passengers. There is a good board walk from the school buildings to this road and as it makes a low communication rate to Salem it does a good business between the two points.

It may be well to give some early facts about this school, so I will begin with stating that it was first established at Forest Grove, its opening there falling February 25, 1880. So years ago last Tuesday, which was just a month after the great school at Carlisle, Pa., was started. Lieutenant M. C. Wilson, of the Third United States Cavalry, was the first superintendent. For some reason, the Forest Grove site was abandoned in 1885 and the school removed to its present location. It is now one of the "Big Six" non-reservation Indian schools of the country, the others being: Carlisle, Pa.; Phoenix, Ariz.; Riverside, Cal.; Chilocco, Okla.; and Lawrence, Kan.

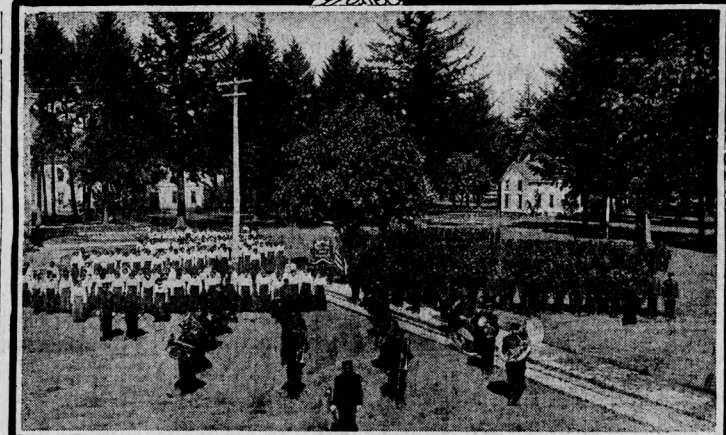
643 Pupils Are Enrolled.

The Chemawa school has at the present time 643 pupils, which number is equaled only by the Carlisle school, which has some 20 more. But of these a large number are merely day scholars living nearby. The Chemawa school exceeds all in point of actual inmates. In examining the records, I found that these pupils represent 166 tribes. Nearly a third of them come from Alaska and the Aleutian Islands; the remainder, having 76 pupils. The bands include the Aleuts, another Alaskan tribe, 42, and the Klamaths 48. Many tribes have only single representatives. Considered by blood only 174 are full Indians. Of three-quarter breeds, there are 32, half breeds 208, one-quarter 157 and one-eighth 21. The ages practically run from 6 to 26, although there is one old inmate, and several orphans of less than 6 years. There are in charge of the entire institution, including farmers, mechanics, teachers and all other employes, 51 people, 13 of whom are Indians, making all told a population on the campus grounds of 694. To these must be added the postmaster and his assistants, who run a store near the Southern Pacific depot, and the station agent and telegraph operators, making in all a village of a little more than 700 inhabitants.

One of the first questions I asked when I began taking notes, was this: What does Chemawa mean? Well, did I get the definition? No, did not. No body could tell me what it meant. But several were sure it was the name of an extinct Indian tribe that once occupied the country in the vicinity of the school. But before leaving, I was fortunate enough to discover that Professor Leo J. Fachtengren, ethnologist of the Smithsonian Institution, was visiting on the grounds, so I went to him. Professor Fachtengren puts in all of his spare time studying Indian lore and Indian history and is more than likely the best posted man on the redmen that we have in this country. First he said that we should learn to pronounce Chemawa in this way—She-may-wah, so let the reader take note that the best authority in the country says that "The-maw-wah" is incorrect.

Tribal Name Not Remembered.

As to the name of an Indian tribe of that name, it's all false said the professor. The facts, he said, were that at an early day close around Forest, principally in the old Lake Labish section, came grew to greater perfection than in any nearby neighborhood, and also to a greater extent. So, annually vast numbers of Indians assembled there to gather a supply of camas, which all knew was one of their staple articles of food. (The dictionary says the name of this plant is *camassia*, from which the Indians gave it the name *camass*. I think it is generally spoken of as *camas*.) Eventually these Indians gave their favorite campus ground the name



Boys and Girls of Chemawa School Assembled in Front of Superintendent's Office.



Officers of Chemawa Battalion.

Chemawa. Why? I asked professor, what he could not tell. He only knew that was the name, which, so far as he could discover, was an arbitrary and meaningless term. But it stuck and so we have the Chemawa of today as the Indians had a couple of centuries ago. H. E. Wadsworth is the superintendent of the school. He has made a wonderful success there. He has had, all told, an experience of 16 years in the Indian service, and he is now at Chemawa about eight years and he seems to be the man born for the position. He sure has no sinners for his duties are never fully done. He is mayor, governor, president, principal, board of aldermen, common council, lieutenant, harsh, arbitrary, truthful, straightfoward—and always wise. If all depends upon the duty at hand, the person or affair to be dealt with and the point of view.

Of course there is always an appeal from his rulings to the department of Indian affairs at Washington; but that is seldom resorted to. Mr. Wadsworth has the happy faculty of making each student think he has as much interest in each particular case as the parent would have if on the ground. But an occasion requires he can be harsh—in words, but such occasions do not arise often in a blue moon. The pupils all love him and obey him. Not in the entire school here today are there any ward boys or girls. The influences, the surroundings, are so uplifting and congenial that no youngster in his right mind could think of going astray. Of course boys and girls are some-



Senior Class of Chemawa Indian Training School, 1914.

accorded each year. Of course the various states look out for their citizens while the Government alone cares for the Indians; but they are surely cared for well. The Government stands ready and more willing to give each Indian youth a good education and then each him or her a useful occupation. These six schools, or colleges mentioned, are doing this, as also are several hundred reservation schools. Annually the results are growing better and better.

Special Training Is Provided.

It is supposed that each child sent to Chemawa is to receive training in some special occupation, the principal one among the boys being that of a farmer. But in the agricultural course is included a working knowledge of such as stock-raising, dairying, gardening, carpentering, blacksmithing and harness-making. Then these trades are taught separately, as are tailoring, shoemaking, painting, engineering, steam and electric work, plumbing, baking, printing and laundering. Indeed, about every occupation you see pursued in a small city is represented by skillful instructors at Chemawa.

The girls are taught primarily to be good housekeepers, to do domestic science, or housewifery, which seems a more expressive word. It is the foundation of all the other branches. But there are various special branches, such as trained nursing, stenography, bookkeeping, dressmaking, millinery, tailoring and almost any occupation the student may fancy. This school costs the Government something like \$112,000 a year, besides the improvements. Congress annually appropriates a sum equal to \$167 for the maintenance of all sorts. Professor Wadsworth makes both ends meet with a small surplus for betterments that the government winks at and is glad to do so.

Dormitories Afford Lodgings.

They live in the dormitories at Chemawa, get their board and lodging and are paid for their services. Those who graduate can be admitted under certain easy conditions for a second term to finish a trade or a study course. Twelve of last year's graduates are still there and are taking a course in the Salem high school.

The Dairy Herd Soon to Reach 100.

The dairy herd soon will comprise 100 head of registered Holsteins. There are quite a number, some 21 head now, and Mr. Wadsworth thinks that in a few years more he will have one of the finest herds in the West. A special appropriation of \$900 is available for a new dairy barn, which will be of the latest style. There were other appropriations of \$1000 for the same purpose.

No one-half are employed at their labors and one-half at their studies. Practically no shirking or loafing is exhibited. Two hours of work, recreation and study are so congenial that they are far from irksome. And then the boys and girls love their instructors and look upon dereliction as a sort of disreputable act, one of which to be ashamed. Yes, indeed, the morale of the students is very, very high.

The Government is neither Roman Catholic nor Protestant, but carries water on both shoulders. So it gives access to both classes and all sects thereof to Chemawa—but the students are supposed to belong to one side or the other—and attend regularly the services, which are held regularly and officiated over by persons of note. All preachers and teachers are glad of a chance to talk to these boys and girls.

Chemawa has one of the finest water systems in the state. This is in two units, each separate and distinct, each of 15-horsepower. The power is developed from crude oil. The water is pumped from a battery of deeply driven wells, which reach far down into the gravel. The tank is of the latest steel construction, is on a steel tower 100 feet high, and holds 500 barrels of water.

Athletics and Band Have Parts.

No article about the Chemawa school would be nearly complete without mention of the band and the athletic teams engaged in by the students. It is well known that the baseball, basketball, football and other athletic teams sent from this school are not only game and skillful, but they are always on the edge of a victory. They are always on the edge of a victory. They are always on the edge of a victory. They are always on the edge of a victory.

'SLEUTH'S' HOPES BLASTED

Big Brother Promises Spanking to Youth Using Gun and Telescope.

CHICAGO, Feb. 24.—Edward Henkle, 16, yesterday, 816 Milwaukee avenue, wanted to be a detective, so he armed himself with a revolver, a knife and a telescope. He was seen looking through the telescope into an alley by Detective Sergeant Peterson and Carlson of the West Chicago police station. The detectives watched Henkle for nearly an hour before they approached him. "I want to be a real Sherlock Holmes," he said, when the detective asked him what he was doing with the telescope. He was taken to the station and the revolver and knife were found in his pockets. His parents were notified and he was released. "To tell more when you get home," the big brother said, as they walked out in the door.

himself with a revolver, a knife and a telescope. He was seen looking through the telescope into an alley by Detective Sergeant Peterson and Carlson of the West Chicago police station. The detectives watched Henkle for nearly an hour before they approached him. "I want to be a real Sherlock Holmes," he said, when the detective asked him what he was doing with the telescope. He was taken to the station and the revolver and knife were found in his pockets. His parents were notified and he was released. "To tell more when you get home," the big brother said, as they walked out in the door.

SEE THAT CURVE



Little Things That Count

That little touch with a pair of pliers in readjusting your glasses. That little word of advice or assistance in any of your eyeglass troubles. These little things are always yours for the asking, in return for the continued confidence of the glasses-wearing public.

THOMPSON
OPTICAL INSTITUTE
209-10-11 Corbett Bldg., 5th and Morrison.